

Timeline entries



Khoikhoi herders arrive in South Africa around 100BC



White Europeans settle in South Africa in 1652



African Farmers settle in the North-eastern part of South Africa from 250AD



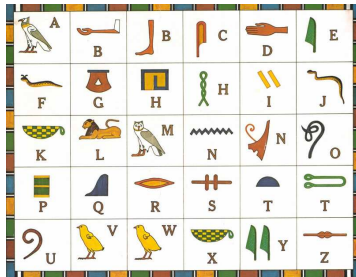
Lydenburg heads made around 500AD



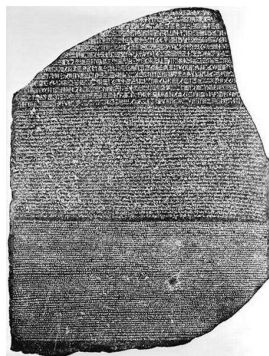
Lower and Upper Egypt kingdoms established by 3100BC



The Great Pyramid built at Giza 2450BC



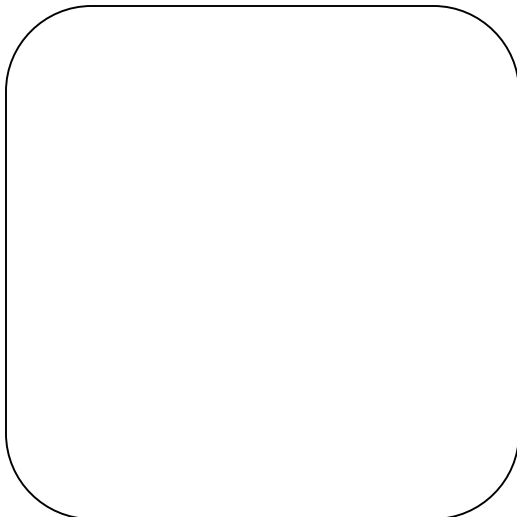
Earliest examples of writing by scribes in Egypt 3400BC



Rosetta Stone discovered 1799



Howard Carter discovers king Tut's tomb in 1922



How did the San  
store their water?

<b>Why could the Khoikhoi have more possessions than the San?</b>	<b>What drink became part of the Khoikhoi diet?</b>
<b>One way in which the San and Khoikhoi co-operated</b>	<b>One thing for which the San and the Khoikhoi competed</b>

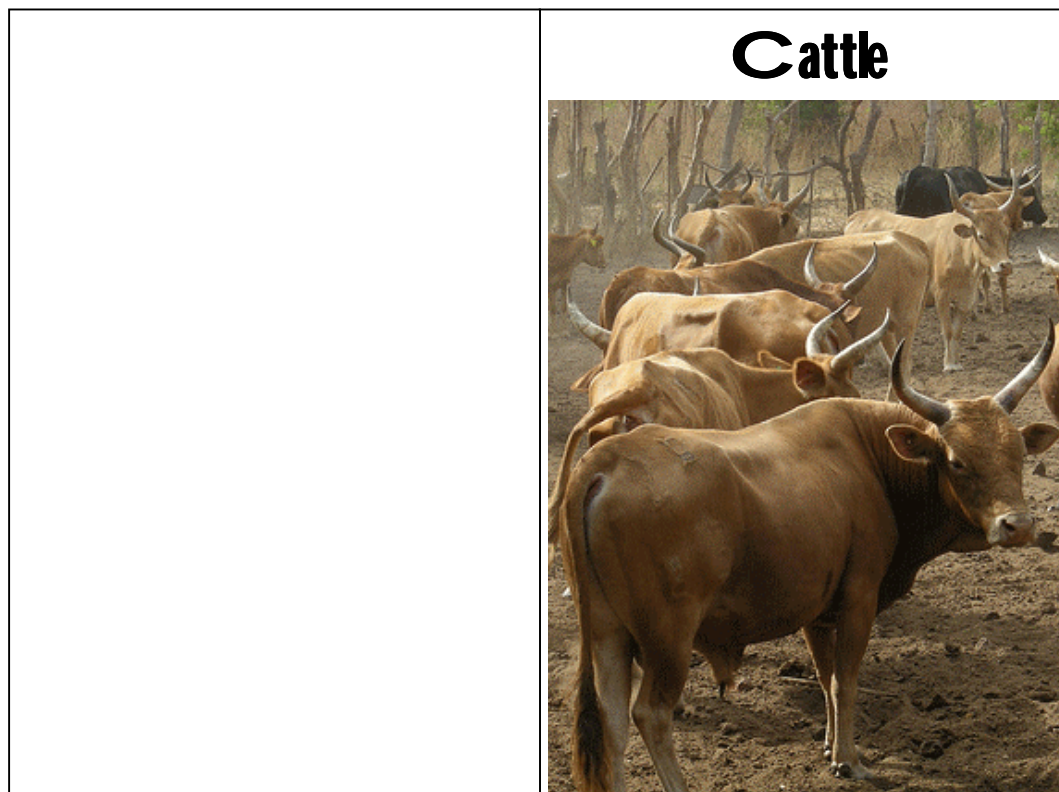
Fold

<b>Their god</b>	<b>Trance Dance</b>	<b>Shaman</b>
		<b>Did the trance to obtain power to protect and heal</b>
<b>What did they believe about their god?</b>	<b>San rock art</b>	<b>To meet with /Kaggen</b>
<b>He could turn into an eland</b>	<b>Portrays the experience the shaman had in the spirit world</b>	<b>/Kaggen</b>

Fold

What did the San believe?

Who decided where to plant crops?	What is communal land?	What happened when land became overgrazed?
The chief	The livestock would be moved to a new area	Land where any family or person who had goats or cattle could let their animals graze



### Ezekiel Bread

#### Ingredients

Original recipe makes 2 loaves Change Servings

- 2 1/2 cups wheat berries
- 1 1/2 cups spelt flour
- 1/2 cup barley
- 1/2 cup millet
- 1/4 cup dry green lentils
- 2 tablespoons dry great Northern beans
- 2 tablespoons dry kidney beans
- 2 tablespoons dried pinto beans
- 4 cups warm water (110 degrees F/45 degrees C)
- 1 cup honey
- 1/2 cup olive oil
- 2 (.25 ounce) packages active dry yeast
- 2 tablespoons salt

#### Directions

1. Measure the water, honey, olive oil, and yeast into a large bowl. Let sit for 3 to 5 minutes.
2. Stir all of the grains and beans together until well mixed. Grind in a flour mill. Add fresh milled flour and salt to the yeast mixture; stir until well mixed, about 10 minutes. The dough will be like that of a batter bread. Pour dough into two greased 9 x 5 inch loaf pans.
3. Let rise in a warm place for about 1 hour, or until dough has reached the top of the pan.
4. Bake at 350 degrees F (175 degrees C) for 45 to 50 minutes, or until loaves are golden brown.

Two things African farmers looked for when setting up a village	Main crops of early African farmers	The role of the chief

Roles of African  
Society family  
members

Older men

Younger men

Women

Boys

Girls

Iron Age	Domestic	Bantu Languages

Crops	Homestead	Farmers

Animals that are tame enough to be kept by humans	The period of time in history when people made and used iron tools and weapons	Languages spoken by the first African farmers
Plants that farmers grow for food	A group of households	People who grow crops and keep livestock

Household	Headman	Village
Agriculture	Fertile	Location

Where a wife and her children lived in a village	The man in charge of a homestead	Made up of many homesteads
Fertile soil is full of good things that help plants to grow well	Farming with crops or animals	A particular place or position



Kinship	Clans	Chiefdoms
Social	Political	Economic

Relatedness or connection by blood or marriage or adoption	Group of people related by blood or marriage	An area or region governed by a chief
Relationships between people living together in a community	The way in which society is ruled	The way in which the necessities of life are produced and distributed

structure	Kgotla	Lobola
Technology	Smelt	Furnace

A simple science used to solve everyday problems	Melt metal at high temperatures	A special kind of fireplace in which very high temperatures are reached
The way people in a society are organized	Meeting place	The price of a bride

Cultivate	Pottery	Artifacts
Ceremonies	Initiation	Ancestors

Pots shaped from moist clay and hardened by heat	Things like tools, weapons, pottery and buildings which are made by people	Public events held at important times in a community's life. The same words are repeated and the same actions followed at these events.
A period of instruction in which teenagers are accepted as adults	The spirits of those who have died	Prepare the fields for crops

Subsistence	Trade	Exchange
Healers	Herbalist	Sangoma

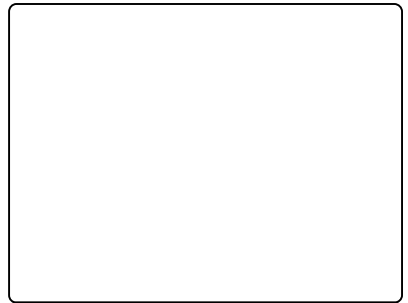
Having enough for oneself or one's family to live on	The exchanging of goods	Changing one thing for another thing
People who find out what the illness is and help the sick get better	A person who uses plant medicine to cure illnesses	Healer chosen by ancestors



Pendant



Network

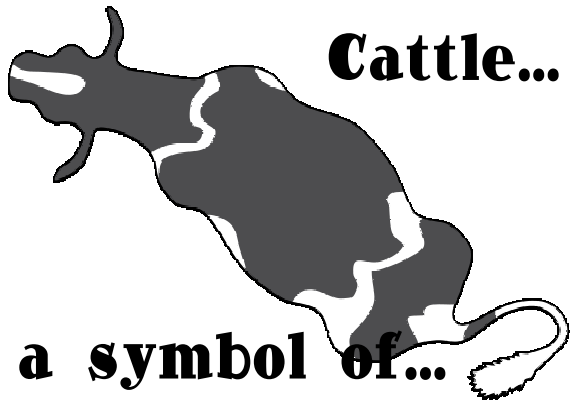


Spoils

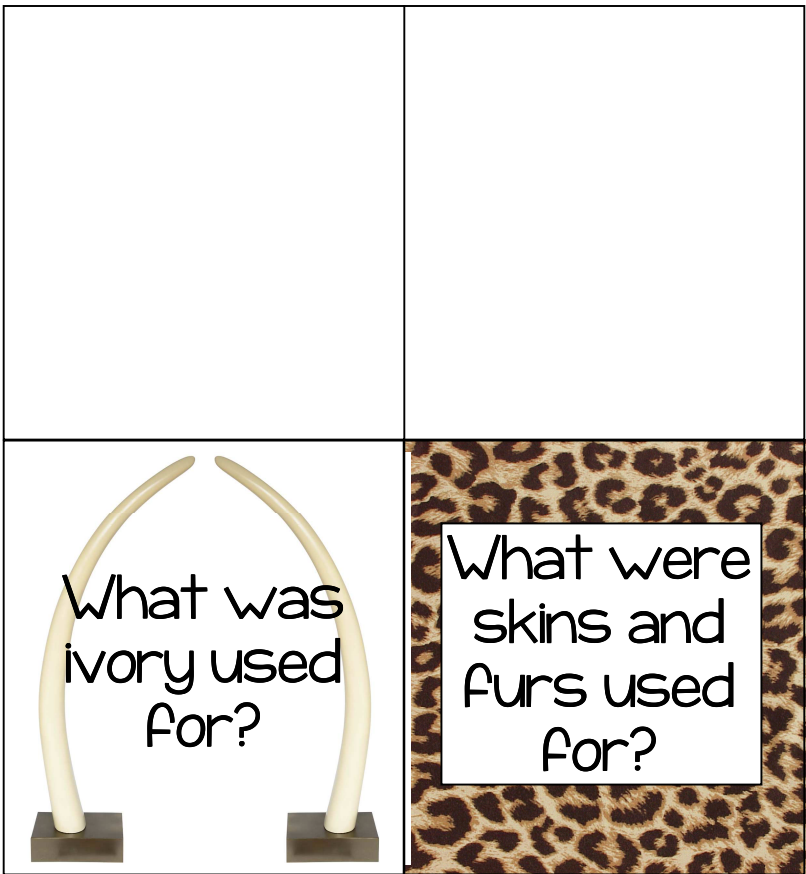
A piece of jewelry  
that hangs around  
the neck

An interconnected  
system of people

A share of the  
things taken by  
force in a war or  
hunt



What were pots  
used for?



**GOODS**

For what?

**TRADING**

Items traded

<b>Observation</b>	Watching or studying something or someone
<b>Ethnography</b>	Learning and understanding the way of life of people who lived long ago through observing people who still live in a similar way
<b>Stone Age</b>	The time thousands of years ago, during which people made tools out of stone
<b>Environment</b>	The natural world of land, water, air and plants
<b>Hunter-gatherers</b>	People who hunt wild animals and collect wild plant food to eat
<b>Nomadic</b>	People who have no fixed home and move from place to place in search of food and water
<b>Game</b>	Wild animals, birds, or fish hunted for food
<b>Poison</b>	A substance that harms or kills if taken into the body
<b>Stamina</b>	Lasting energy or strength
<b>Tracking</b>	Following the trail of an animal
<b>Prey</b>	Animal hunted or caught for food
<b>Co-operate</b>	To work together with someone
<b>Trance</b>	A special state of awareness of the spirit world

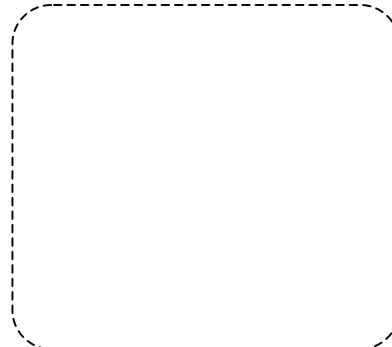
<b>Shaman</b>	A sign that stands for something else
<b>Religion</b>	A person who enters the invisible spirit world to ask for help
<b>Archaeologist</b>	A set of beliefs about the spirit world or unseen world
<b>Identity</b>	A person who studies the objects that people of long ago left behind
<b>Symbol</b>	The specific characteristics of a person or a group of people
<b>Motto</b>	A short saying that has a special meaning
<b>Coat of Arms</b>	Pictures with a special meaning on a shield
<b>Linton Panel</b>	A San rock art painting that was removed from a farm in the Eastern Cape
<b>Herder</b>	A person who lived by keeping livestock
<b>Grazing</b>	The eating of grass by animals in the veld
<b>Livestock</b>	Animals like cattle, seep, goats and oxen
<b>Pastoralist</b>	A person who looked after livestock
<b>Inferior</b>	The feeling or thought that someone is less important than someone else



<b>Competition</b>	The attempt by one person or a group to do better than another person or group
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Jobs in Ancient Egypt

Worked the land, grew crops
Kept Egypt safe from enemy attack
Did housework, mind and built
Ruled over Egypt
Made pots, clothes, jewellery and shoes
Prayed to the gods
Made laws and kept order
Advised the pharaoh
Read, wrote, kept records



**WHAT ARE  
TRACE  
FOSSILS?**

A place where fossils are found	The fossils that have been discovered in a place and information about them, such as their age

The Nile  
River  
Vocabulary

The historical  
period before the  
fall of the  
Western Roman  
Empire

Capable of  
growing  
abundant crops  
or plants

A large flow of  
water that rises  
and spreads over  
the land

A low triangular  
area of  
alluvial deposits  
where a river  
divides before  
entering a larger  
body of water

Something that  
gives life and  
strength

The study of the sun, stars and planets	An Egyptian king	A person whose job it is to write down important things
Someone who gives advice and helps people sort out their problems	A community of people with shared laws	

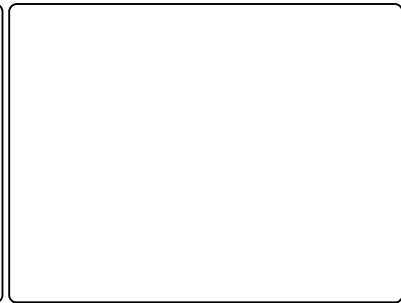
	Two things in nature that were important to the Egyptians' religion
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Dead bodies  
preserved with oils  
and wrapped in  
strips of cloth for  
burial



To rot, go off

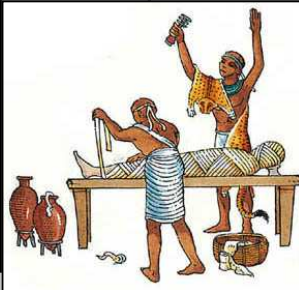


A building in which  
a dead person is  
buried



The Egyptians tried to stop  
dead bodies from decaying,  
because they thought this  
would allow the dead person to  
go on living in the Next World.

<p>The brain and internal organs were taken out and put in canopic jars</p>	1	<p>The body was wrapped in bandages. Lucky charms, called amulets, were placed between the layers</p>	3
<p>The body was covered with a salt, called natron, to dry it out. Then the insides were stuffed with linen, natron, sawdust and sweet-smelling spices</p>	2	<p>A mask was put over the mummy's face. A priest dressed as Anubis, god of the dead, prayed over the body</p>	4



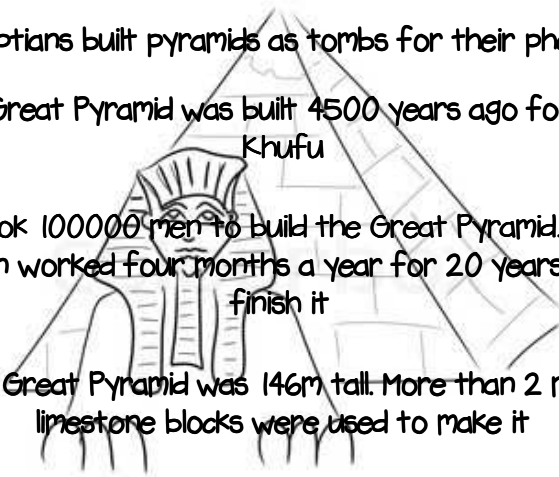
pyramids.

Egyptians built pyramids as tombs for their pharaohs

The Great Pyramid was built 4500 years ago for King Khufu

It took 100000 men to build the Great Pyramid. The men worked four months a year for 20 years to finish it

The Great Pyramid was 146m tall. More than 2 million limestone blocks were used to make it



malaria polio

diseases

migraines bilharzia

tuberculosis

## The Valley of the kings

- After around 1500BC most of the Pharaohs were buried in tombs in the Valley of the kings
- There are over 60 tombs in the Valley of the Kings
- The most famous tomb in the Valley of the Kings is that of the Pharaoh Tutankhamun
- The first Pharaoh to be buried in the Valley of the Kings was Tuthmosis I

Where is the  
Cradle of  
Humankind?



Tut's tomb



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Born: \_\_\_\_\_

Died: \_\_\_\_\_

Reign: \_\_\_\_\_

Spouse: \_\_\_\_\_



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Born: \_\_\_\_\_

Died: \_\_\_\_\_

Reign: \_\_\_\_\_

Spouse: \_\_\_\_\_



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Born: \_\_\_\_\_

Died: \_\_\_\_\_

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Born: \_\_\_\_\_

Died: \_\_\_\_\_

Reign: \_\_\_\_\_

Spouse: \_\_\_\_\_



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

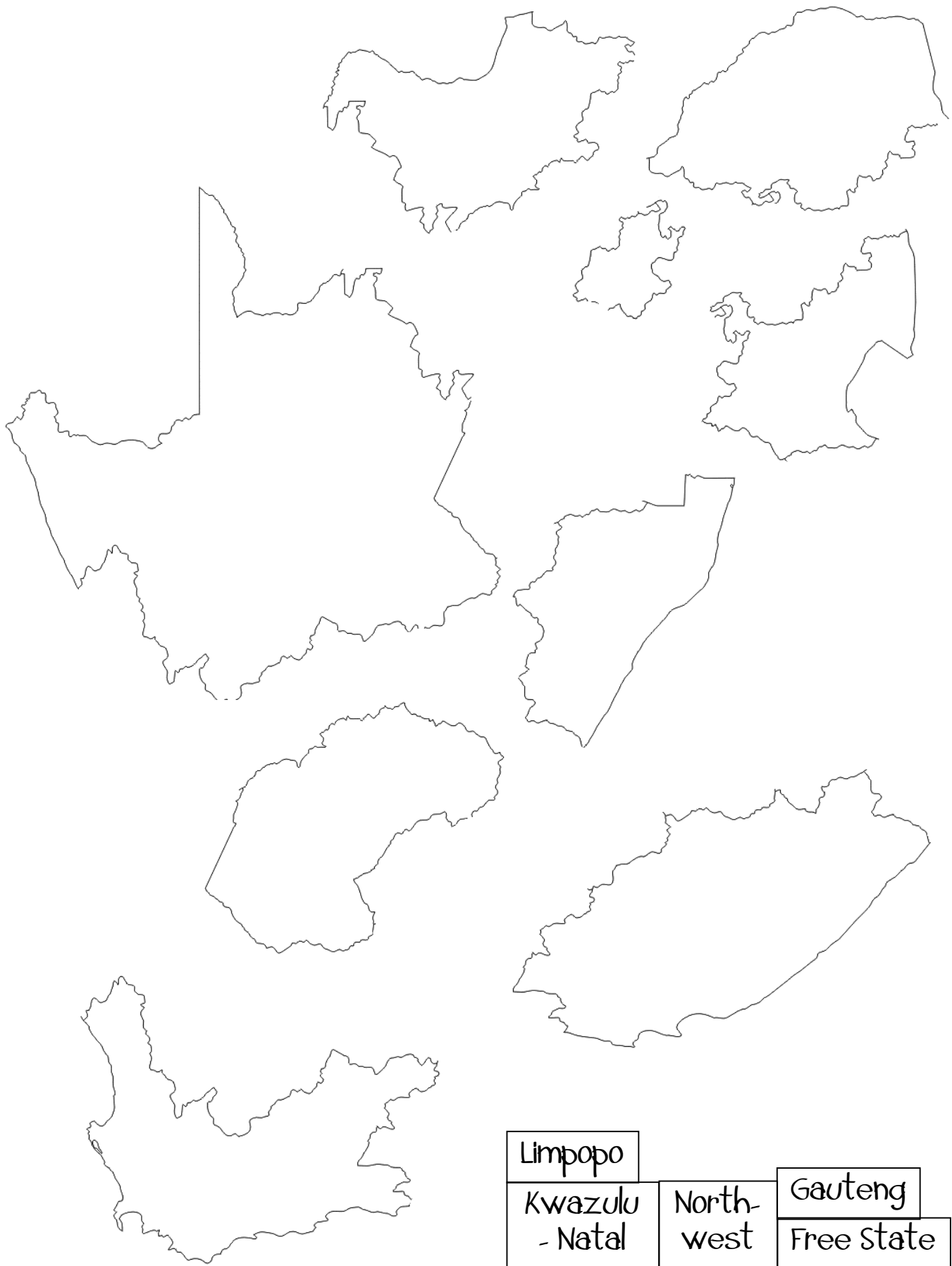
Born: \_\_\_\_\_

Died: \_\_\_\_\_

Reign: \_\_\_\_\_

Spouse: \_\_\_\_\_





Limpopo		
Kwazulu - Natal	North- west	Gauteng
		Free State
Northern Cape	Mpumalanga	
Western Cape	Eastern Cape	

Government	Heritage	Diverse
Tangible	Intangible	Significant

The body that rules or governs a country	Something that is handed down from the past	Variety and difference
Things we can see and touch	Things we cannot see and touch	Important

The remains of plants or animals that have been preserved in rocks	A piece of land	Scientists who study fossils

A being that walked upright and used tools	Developed and changed	The fossils that have been discovered in a place and information about them, such as their age

The people's fight against Apartheid	Old laws in South Africa that separated people of different colours and gave white people the best of everything	A system of government in which everyone has equal rights

- The black rhinoceros was a symbol of leadership at Mapungubwe.
- Rhinos are large animals, but very quick for their size.
- They can hear and smell just about anything.
- The black rhino does not live with other rhinos but moves around on its own.
- It has a bad temper and can destroy things that get in its way with great fury.



Frances Baard



Mapungubwe Hill



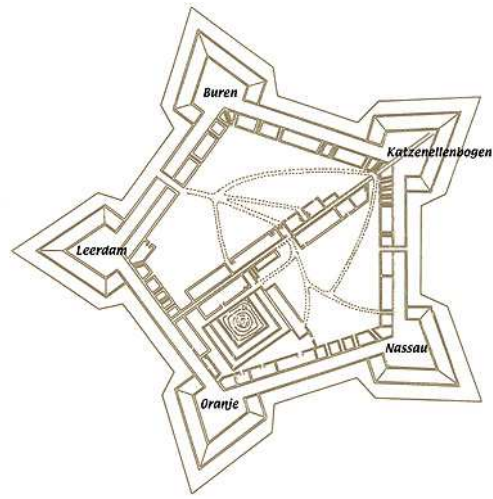
## Facts about the black rhino

Generating electricity by the use of the force of falling or flowing water.

What does  
*Gariiep*  
mean?

The Orange  
river in  
Sesotho

What is  
hydroelectric  
power?



## THE CASTLE OF GOOD HOPE



A surface  
excavation for  
extracting stone or  
slate

A building used for  
defense

The Castle was a symbol of white  
oppression during the Apartheid years

The Dutch arrived at the Cape

Today the Castle belongs to everyone

The Khoisan lived at the Cape

The Castle was built

The Dutch imported slaves

	Slaves were brought to South Africa from...	
		A place where fossils are found

How does aloe taste?	Indigenous	Characteristics

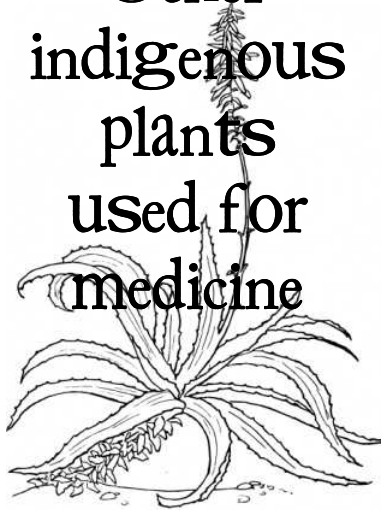
	Aloe In isiXhosa	Coming naturally from or belonging to a geographical area
		Notable qualities of a person, place or thing



Healing  
properties

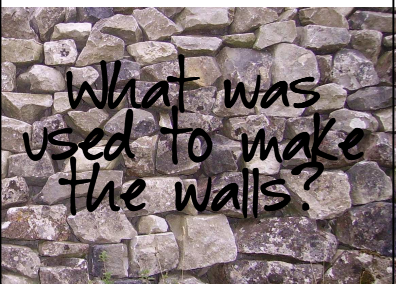
The juicy  
leaves are  
used to cure  
stomach  
aches, cuts  
and burns,  
and to  
soften the  
skin

Other  
indigenous  
plants  
used for  
medicine



Traditional	Architecture	Culture

The way things were done long ago	Design and building of towns and buildings	The way communities of people do things
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 <p>What was used to make the walls?</p>	<p>What is special about the Makhonjwa Mountains?</p>





Makhonjwa Mountains,  
Baberton




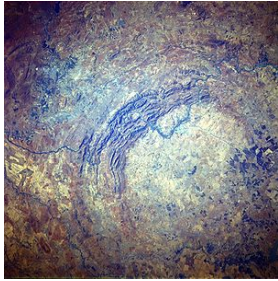
iSimangaliso Wetland Park,  
KwaZulu-Natal



Richtersveld botanical landscape  
Northern Cape



Cape Floristic Region,  
Cape Region

	 <p>Robben Island, Cape Town</p>
	 <p>Vredefort Dome, Free State</p>

Because it is located in the Drakensberg Mountains, and it contains more than 40 000 San Rock paintings.

**Why is the  
uKhahlamba  
Park a World  
Heritage Site?**

Heritage can be defined as something that is handed down from earlier generation members of one group to later generation members of the same group.

**When is a  
Site chosen  
as a World  
Heritage  
Site?**

**What is  
Heritage?**